

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY COLONIST, FRIDAY APRIL 12 1895

months have passed will not be sorry that the reporters were not present at yesterday's meeting. Publicity is a help to the Council as well as a wholesome check.

A SATISFACTORY UTTERANCE

The speech made by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons a little more than a week ago made it clear that Lord Rosebery's Government had determined to pursue a firm policy in Africa and elsewhere. So satisfactory was the speech of the talented Under Secretary that it extorted compliments and expressions of satisfaction from the Opposition. Mr. Chamberlain was peculiarly emphatic in his commendation, and it is said that the nation breathes more freely since that speech was made. There is nothing that the British people dislike so much as a weak and vacillating foreign policy. They like to see their Government show a bold front to the foreign nation that offends it or questions its right to do as it likes. They are just now greatly interested in Africa. They would not allow the Government to abandon Uganda and Mr. Gladstone never recovered the prestige he lost when, as the people believed, he showed a want of vigor in standing up for British interests in Egypt.

Mr. Labouchere did not increase his popularity by his adverse criticism of Sir Edward Grey's well-considered and timely speech. He is the leader of the "Little England" faction that has fallen into disrepute. That faction despises the colonies and would rather see Great Britain abandon its possessions beyond the seas than do anything or spend any money to acquire new territory. But there is a conviction now in the Mother Country that Britain, stripped of her Colonies, would be no longer Great Britain. The feeling in these days is rather to draw the colonies closer to Great Britain than to drive them away, and it is cheering to observe that this feeling is warmly reciprocated by many in all the Colonies. It is because the people of England are determined to retain the Colonies that they are pleased to find that the Government is resolved to pursue a vigorous foreign policy, and this is why the speech of Sir Edward Grey was received so gladly and so warmly so highly.

The Times no doubt is delighted to find that Mr. Hewitt Bostock's visit to the interior of the Province has been of the utmost benefit to him from an educational point of view. We do not know that he set out on his travels to improve his mind and to widen his views, but his journey eastwards, if the Nelson Miner tells the truth, has had that effect.

When Mr. Bostock left Victoria a few weeks ago on an electroneering tour, he was known to be an ardent free trader. He was a candidate for nomination by the free trade party in this city, and it was at one time generally believed that he would be one of the bearers of the free trade standard. But intercourse with the miners and the ranchers of the West has, according to the friendly Miner, had the effect of opening that gentleman's eyes to the fact that free trade as it is in England is not adapted to the circumstances of the inhabitants of this Province. The Miner's article was every appearance of being inspired by Mr. Bostock or some one greatly interested in his success as a politician. "This is what it says about his present" views with regard to a trade policy for the Dominion of Canada. "With regard to the tariff, Mr. Bostock, whatever his own private convictions may be, recognizes that free trade will not suit Canada." "Express, we must confess, in a rather unhappily chosen phrase" for it conveys the idea that Mr. Bostock believes one thing while he professes something of a very different indeed. But it would be unfair to hold him responsible for the ambiguous expressions of the editor of the *Miner*. We are quite ready to admit that Mr. Bostock's conversion to moderate protection has been sincere, that inquiries and reflection have really convinced him that the policy advocated by the leader of the liberal party and propagated by the organ of that party in this city, is not the policy that suits British Columbia or any other part of this Dominion.

We expect that when Mr. Bostock comes to Victoria he will call his late friends together, relate to them his experience in the East, and show them why he is unable to co-operate politically with them any longer. We do not for one moment suppose that he will in Victoria recount the occupation he made in Nelson. Having changed his views on the tariff question, which is really the only plank of the Liberal platform, he will, of course, give up his intention of opposing Mr. Mara in the Yale-Cariboo district.

A meeting of the City Council, from which reporters were excluded, was held yesterday. The business transacted at that meeting was important. An engineer was engaged at a very high rate of remuneration. The Council, at that secret meeting, disposed of upwards of three thousand dollars of the ratepayers' money. Should not we know something about the conditions of the agreement, and are they not entitled to some information relative to the qualifications and the antecedents of the engineer who was employed? It is impossible to see why the business was done in this secret manner. The whole city is deeply interested in the business transacted, and the money expended belongs to the people and not to the Aldermen. There are gentlemen in the Council who, before they were elected, professed to have a great respect for the electors. This system of holding secret meetings in which to transact public business is not exactly the way in which one might expect the sincerity of those gentlemen's professions is to be demonstrated.

For our part we cannot see why the Council should meet in secret session at all. The business before the Council affects the ratepayers and they should know how it is done. We have heard hints of work being performed at these sessions from which the public are excluded in a very loose and unbecomingly manner. We are by no means sure that the aldermen themselves before many

The New York Herald is strongly of opinion that the time of business depression is passing away. It sees encouraging signs in many directions. It will have to be admitted that it is a good authority on such subjects, for its opportunities for obtaining reliable information are many and its outlook is wide. In the Weekly Herald of the 27th we find, in an article headed "An Encouraging Business Outlook," the following paragraph:

It is argued that there can be no lasting prosperity until we have good crops and good money. These beliefs are given, good would follow of course. Now, in even the most conservative mercantile and manufacturing circles there is necessarily a spontaneous element, and the business men are those who look ahead and attend to their affairs to meet future conditions. These men regard the outlook cheerfully. They consider that there is at present no moment so important as in these peculiar conditions, but they believe that in five or six years of the most varied and trying experiences in its history the country will have reached a point of depression that is a period of recovery and expansion inevitable. The prospects of the crops in this country are favorable and their promise to be an increased demand for them from abroad. The radical defects of the present monetary system, which created our present crisis, remain uncorrected, but the people are hopeful that the next government will deal intelligently with this situation.

will have to be admitted that there is a great element of uncertainty in this forecast. No man can tell to-day in this State of the Union what the harvest will be, and of course which the politicians will take it to their heads to pursue with respect to silver and the currency generally is even more uncertain. It is therefore not surprising that the order to foreclose than the meteorological prediction of the country during the next few days. The average American politician has no more faith in the weather forecast of these days has become wondrously long-headed and bewilderingly capricious. It is impossible even to conjecture how he can think or what he will do when once the weather again. But the American nation is a long and robust and the sturkiest of political nations, no matter how unreasonable they may be, or what mad experiments they may try, cannot do it much harm. There is enough patriotism and sound common sense in this country, when they are once roused to action, to knock the quacks and their medical high if this before they can do it any practical harm. It is this conviction that prevents good men in the States losing heart and hope.

There are bosses in South America as well as in the northern continent. There are patriots as well as patriots for revenue in the South as there are in the North. The South American bosses call themselves administrators, principally we suppose, because they do not liberate. The New York Times has the following description of the Venezuelan liberator, Joachim Crespo:

"In some respects the Venezuelan boss will give lessons to our own North American libertarians. There are several American libertarians who have passed and whom they are persecuting in Venezuela. For example, Crespo keeps a hotel at Caracas and put up at this hotel is a condition precedent only to carrying on any negotiations with the government. He is a leading journalist here at Caracas and even to receive large. When a steamer arrives, the troops form a cordon about the passengers who are directed to the Hotel Caracas and also about their effects, and impose the morbid curiosity of the Custom House officers. The boss also keeps a saloon at the hotel, the chief barber's shop and the principal office of Caracas, and the Crespo family holds the monopoly of milk and cologne."

There are other sources of typhoid fever

One of the causes of the shameful exhibition which China has made of itself in the war with Japan is confidently declared to be the corruption that prevails in that country among men of all ranks and all conditions. The Government is outrageously cheated by not only the contractors who supply it with what it needs, but its servants who are paid to see that it is not demanded. The contractor and the Government servant conspire to cheat the country, and the consequence is that almost every article supplied to the Government is of inferior quality, and many of them are wholly unfit for use.

It is not difficult to see how this system of wholesale fraud could make even a good army inefficient, but when we find it practiced by those who are entrusted with supplying it with men the utter worthlessness of an easily be accounted for. We are told that obsolete arms were purchased for the army and that it was supplied with worthless powder. We read that officers, both of the army and the navy, reported men for duty and drew pay for them when there was not a man in the ranks for twenty that was out of the water. We also read that when a call was made for troops these really officers had to fill the ranks with the discouragements of the citizen and with coolies who were wholly ignorant of the use of arms. Then the Government was amazed to find the army thus equipped and then charged with respect to the food supplied to the army. It was bad as to quality and insufficient as to quantity.

This reality is proclaimed, it is said, in every branch of the public service. The estates are farmed out and comparatively little of what is squeezed out of the people reaches the national treasury. There may be much exaggeration in all this, but the very ineffective resistance which the Chinese have made to their active, well-organized and plucky invaders shows very clearly that there must be something very rotten in the state of China. The Chinese are not wanting in either, courage or belief, and if the affairs of the empire had been as intelligently managed as a Chinese army, well armed and well led, it would have been a match, or perhaps even more than a match, for a Japanese army of enormous numbers.

It is said, too, that the Chinese are utterly lacking in patriotism and that they do not know what loyalty means. This belief is a very gross misrepresentation. It is not at all easy to see that the Chinese on this side of the Pacific love their country and are the liveliest interest in the progress of the war. They, too, hate the Japanese with a deep and a just hatred. This of itself could be taken advantage of by a skillful ruler, and would be a bad substitute for patriotism. If patriotism were wanting, which we do not believe to be the case, we are strongly of the opinion that the disasters of the present war almost wholly owing to the incapacity of rulers of China and the dishonesty of those whom they employ.

is difficult to say too much about the efficacy of obeying the laws of health. It is very precious thing, and those who are idle or heedless are likely to commit a crime of the deepest dye. Health is the most valuable asset a person possesses and it should not be thoughtlessly imperilled. The experience of civilized countries has shown that life can be so carelessly wasted by the neglect and ignorance of governing bodies that it is almost impossible to deliberate design of killing the people under their jurisdiction, distributed among them the deadliest of poisons. It is well known that corporations can, and do, and often irreparably, the health of thousands who live under their jurisdiction. They may say that they do not wilfully harm life and impair health, but if they neglect the means of prevention which they could easily adopt, increase the death-rate of the cities under their care, and if they neglect their peremptory diseases to commit crimes, to undermine the constitutions of the young and to make the lives of the aged

miserable, the absence of intention is no excuse. If a man or woman or child loses life or health from any cause that ordinary foresight and ordinary prudence could have averted, he or she is as surely murdered as if poison had been deliberately administered.

People generally do not think enough of the responsibility that men whose duty it is to preserve the public health incur. They are responsible for all the deaths and all the sickness that the observance of known laws or precautions would have prevented.

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It has been shown that the death rate of cities can, by adopting the means known to science, be very materially diminished. Here is a case in point. In Frankfurt in 1865, the number of deaths from typhoid for every 100,000 inhabitants was 80.2. In 1874 it had risen to 112. Sanitary improvements were then commenced. Sewers were constructed and the water supply was improved. What was the result? In 1891 the death rate from typhoid fever had decreased to 6 per 100,000 inhabitants, and in

persons in every 130,000 of the population from death by typhoid alone. The improvement of the general health of the city can be readily inferred from these figures for the diminution of the cases of typhoid must have been proportionate to the diminution of deaths; and the same sanitary improvements which lessened the deaths and the sickness from typhoid must have lessened the deaths and the sickness from some other disease.

Would not the Corporation of Frankfurt be responsible for any increase of deaths from typhoid if they now should neglect the sewers, the water supply, and the other improvements that had caused

wonderful diminution of the death rate of the city?

Facts of this kind are published for the information of the rulers of cities everywhere. No man in these days who can read should be allowed to plead ignorance of the good effects which the observance of sanitary law produces; and if he is in authority he cannot be held guiltless if he neglects to give his support to what are known to be sanitary improvements. Too little thought is given to this matter both by the city's rulers and the citizens. One does not like to think of the number of lives that are lost and the suffering endured every year in many cities—Victoria among the rest—through the ignorance, the supineness and the neglect of the men who are chosen to manage their affairs.

Experience is the greatest of all teachers. Protection as a trade policy is not an experiment. It is in vogue in every country in Europe, except Great Britain; it is the policy of the United States and of Australia. In brief, outside of Great Britain, the world is protectionist. We see a great deal in the local press and by local stump orators about a system which is *effete*, *corrupt* and *tottering to its fall*. We are asked to believe that it is anti-modern, fossilized and moss-grown. The truth is, the world over sentiment never

to a very much in favor of the principle of protecting home industries as it is to-day, it may be said that the world is wrong. But a man who is not sober himself is very apt to be so to some body else of being drunk and a man who is not sane usually believes the rest of the world to be crazy; but unfortunately these mistaken opinions do not prevail. So, when we find that three-fourths of the civilized peoples on the globe are all astray in believing in protection and are one tenth alone in right, we must conclude that there is either something physically or mentally wrong about domestic industry, or that stamp, or that they do not know what they are talking about. It is the common sense way of looking at it to conclude that the experience of nine or ten reputable men should be preferred to that of one man though ever so reputable. This should be all the more convincing when we remember that the "one" man himself is wavering. Ten years ago protection was rank heresy in England. To-day it is being seriously discredited in the clubs, in the leading news-

TO YOUR EDITOR:—In reply to "Inquire" in the issue of the 12th inst., I am glad to see that "Respectable A." will show that the law is the law, or—if necessary—impracticable, that the title of land, just as in the case of other kinds of property, is not a matter of either enactment, as a matter of obvious common sense or reason, if they were not so. It is a matter of law, and the law is the law. There was no such thing at all as private ownership in land, not indeed in anything else, as in the case of other kinds of property, subject to possible trespass, or gravitation, or other such things, as when paid nothing for it. And while law remains as it is, Dick, Tom, Harry & Co., and their associates, as such, are not to be regarded as owners, as such, of the land, or of the houses, or of the other immovables, as such, which are, cannot presume or ask a liberty when they are the friends (who got any early schooling at all) who are the friends of the owners of land, like all other kinds of property, clearly are also vested with the same rights, and the same law, as the owners of property, and for this reason the same laws and governments in every country set apart certain places for public resort gratis.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: "The appearance of more settled weather with the announced rise in prices for Bessemer pig iron and steel bills, has continued strength of cotton, stimulating manufacturers to demand higher prices for fall delivery, the rains in the Northwest which were where they were greatly needed, further raising the wages of industrial employees, heavier shipments of wheat abroad, and the clearing of the \$100,000,000 of the bank deposits, all pointing to a continuation of a better feeling in business circles and returning confidence in the country."

General trade at Halifax continues dull. This is true at Toronto also, where prices remain steady notwithstanding favorable reports from Montreal. Merchants are reported to be having met fairly well, and are making a week ago. General trade is stimulated by the reopening of navigation. Bank receipts at St. John's, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax, for the week ending last week, comprised \$15,381,000 in cash and \$20,612,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Commercial failures in the first quarter of '96 numbered 3,802, with liabilities of \$1,318,683, averaging \$120,000 each. There were 1,000 failures in the second quarter, with liabilities of \$1,202,682, or \$200,000 each."

Continually going on in the human system, the demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to convert victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the weapon with which to defend one's self, is the desperate enemy from the field, and restores bodily health for many years.

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Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

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The Ancient and Honorable artillery company of Boston have been planning a visit to London next summer.

**First Steps Taken to Form a Branch
of the Macdonald Club
There**

Farmers in the District Thoroughly Sympathetic With the Liberal-Conservative Policy.

A deputation of the Macdonald Club, accompanied by several members of the senior Liberal-Conservative Association, went out to Metochin on Friday evening and held an interesting meeting in the public hall there. Though but short notice had been given the meeting the results were very satisfactory, and the initiatory steps were taken to form a branch of the Macdonald Club among the young men of Metochin. The visitors from the party included Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., and Mr. H. Dallas Helmeke, M.P., both of whom made short addresses. Mr. Thos. Earle, M.P., sent his regards, and being able to attend owing to ill health.

Mr. Hans Helgeon, being voted to the chair, expressed the pleasure he felt at the presence of the speaker, and the representative of the Liberal-Conservative Party. Under the Conservative policy, he said, the country had prospered as it never could have done under the Liberal-Conservative policy. (Applause.) For himself he never had been a farmer, but he would he ever be one. (Hear, hear.) Under the old free trade times, when Victoria was a free port, the farmers of the district and the agriculture had languished. Under the present policy, however, the situation was easy to understand. Agricultural produce was brought in from the American side at a standard price. For example, two or three bushels of wheat per acre would be dumped on the American side and the consequence was that the local farmers could not compete with the living prices for their produce. As for the farming industry so seriously that it languished, there were no standard prices for the farmers could not compete with the living prices for their produce. As for the farmers of the district being in this condition, it was naturally followed that the people of Victoria were affected, so that they were not able to compete with the living prices for their produce. As for the farmers of the district being in this condition, it was naturally followed that the people of Victoria were affected, so that they were not able to compete with the living prices for their produce. As for the farmers of the district being in this condition, it was naturally followed that the people of Victoria were affected, so that they were not able to compete with the living prices for their produce.

Dr. H. H. Macdonald, M.P.P., also made a brief address, pointing out that the policy laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald was the best for Canada to follow. He felt sure that the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, Mr. W. H. Bennett, and Hon. the Minister of Finance, Mr. B. S. Bowell would carry out the policy that he had laid down himself to the people of Canada, in the future as in the past.

During the evening there was singing by Mrs. J. E. A. Robertson, Mrs. W. H. Higginson, E. Mallandaine and W. C. Higgins. Mr. and Mrs. Walkley gave some comic readings and Mr. W. H. Higgins presided.

At the close of the evening the Hon. the Macdonald club, assured the people of Montreal that the club would pay them another visit before long, and would be glad to have visitors to the club at all meetings of the club in Victoria. He drew attention to the value of such organizations as a means of interesting young men in the politics of the country and to them to take an active part in public affairs.

Upon Mr. Ellis' suggestion it was decided that a branch of the Macdonald Club be formed in Metehoon, to act in conjunction with the city organization.

Mr. Henry Helgesen was unanimously chosen as president of the branch and Mr. D. Elliott as temporary secretary. A meeting is to be called soon to organize the new branch and select an executive.

Mr. Fisher, vice-president of the Liberal-Conservative Club, spoke of the advisability of the farmers joining one of the organizations, and offered a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Hans Helgesen for having hospitably entertained the visitors from Victoria, the meeting adjourned with cheers for Messrs. Prior and Earle and the singing of the national anthem.

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A box of
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PILLS
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family medicine chest.
**Stich Head-
ache, Weak
Stomach,
Loss of Ap-
petite, Wind
and Flats in
the Stomach,
Giddiness,
Painful Stooling, Female Disorders,
Drowsiness, Cold Cuts, Flushings of
Face, Shortness of Breath, Constipation,
Blisters on the Glans, Dropsy, and
all nervous and trembling sen-
sations are relieved by using these Pills**
Covered with a Talcum and Scented
Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal.
For sale by all druggists.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Nevada Quartz Mining Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's office, Queenelle, on **THURSDAY, THE 25th DAY OF APRIL, 1904, at 1 o'clock p.m.**, for the purpose of dealing with a proposition received from an English Syndicate, particulars of which will then be placed before the meeting.

By order,
W. A. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

EXCHANGE—Wishing to reside in the county, I would exchange city property, (Dunsmuir estate, and Beacon Hill Park), grazing farm, Spanish or elsewhere, Canon Island, Victoria.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Mr. Terrell, at the Department of state, has issued an advisory instruction throughout the country, as so distasteful to the public has been cancelled. It will be included in the non-Muslims in the towns of the Armenians, through the village through the village, and there are the Ottoman people, the Greeks whom the Admiral Kirkland, the navy, and the instructions in the part at once arrived at Benven ship Essex left her way home.